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Section Page

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 255

ATLANTIC EDITION

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GREEK CONTRACT WAS EXPLICIT, SAYS DR. CAPPES

Former American Minister
to Athens Says Its Validity
Has Not Been Questioned

GREECE FULFILLED ITS OBLIGATIONS

Never, It Is Asserted, Was
There Any Interruption in
Diplomatic Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—"I want to express my gratification that The Christian Science Monitor, in its article of Aug. 27, entitled 'A Question of National Honor,' has revived the moral issue of the obligations of the United States to Greece, involved in the contract into which the United States entered with Greece in 1913," said Dr. Edward Capps, formerly American Minister to Athens during the Wilson Administration and now professor of Greek at Princeton University, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Although a Republican in politics, President Wilson appointed Dr. Capps to that post because of his broad knowledge of Greek politics and conditions.

"At the time when the United States is urging upon all the European countries which borrowed money from the United States during the World War 'the sanctity of contracts,'" continued Dr. Capps, "it is highly desirable that the United States itself honor most scrupulously all its own contracts made with these same powers. The terms of the contract entered into with Greece were explicit as to both Greece's obligations and our own, and I think I am safe in saying that no Secretary of State and no Secretary of the Treasury of the United States since the date the contract was signed has questioned its validity. We have allowed political considerations to interfere with our settlement under the contract."

Terms of the Loan

"According to the contract of that period the full amount of the loan of approximately \$50,000,000 was due and payable by the United States to Greece within six months after the declaration of peace. Before the expiration of that period the United States Treasury had advanced to Greece the sum of \$15,000,000, and the Greek Government kept its interest payments 5 per cent until April, 1922. At that time payments were interrupted under peculiar circumstances. In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress establishing the debt commission, the debt commission was required to negotiate promptly into negotiations with each debtor nation for the funding of the war loans. The Greek Government was the first to conform, sending to Washington in the winter of 1922 the dean of its diplomatic corps and a director of the National Bank of Greece. Mr. Mellon accepted the semi-annual interest payment from these representatives but declined to receive the mission officially. Mr. Hughes took the same position and, after some months of fruitless effort, the mission returned to Greece. Since that time, naturally, no further interest payments have been offered.

No Interruption of Relations

"The article published in the Monitor on a Washington date of Sept. 2 purports to give the present account of the State Department on this

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POLES RAISE TARIFF ON RUMANIAN NUTS

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.—Because Rumania has placed a prohibitive import tariff on coal in order to protect the home industry, the Polish Government has retaliated by raising the tariff on Rumanian nuts and fruits.

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A Touch of the Old, More of the New—A Changed Harvard and Square Greets Students



Despite Encroachments, Fair Harvard's Background Still Remains. For Example: Witness Massachusetts Hall, at the Left, Remodeled and Restored, Then in the Center Matthews Hall, Shaded but Outstanding With Old Faithful Memorial Hall Tower, Projecting Over the Roof. Growth May Be Seen in New Lehman Hall, at the Right, Known as the Counting House, and The Electrical Railway Terminal in the Center of the Square. At the Extreme Left May Be Seen the 1800 Gate, Now Closed, With the 1800 Gate to the Right, Both Bordering on a Section of the Harvard Yard.

BRITISH OPPOSE LOUCHEUR PLAN

Projected Economic Conference Finds Business Men Unsympathetic

By Special Cable

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Dr. Walter Hall, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded to the League of Nations a statement assuring it of the utmost cooperation of the chamber in any conference concerning the League's decision to undertake.

Among the subjects he says in need of international revision and agreement are double taxation, legislation concerning bills of exchange and checks, commercial arbitration, false declarations in customs matters, and international railway services and charges.

British business men, however, cannot be said to hold an optimistic view as to the outcome of the international economic conference proposed by Lord Loucheur, who has agreed to the League's assembly at Geneva, that such a conference should be called to meet at an early date.

While everyone seems to agree on the desirability of achieving the ends the French statesman has in view there is a growing feeling, it is said, that the imperious conferences held in Europe since the war have had a small average accomplish.

No Interruption of Relations

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French Strive for Compromise Between Disputants on Mosul

Delegation Actively Beating Itself in Endeavor to Find Solution for Anglo-Turkish Dispute—Turks Oppose League Decision

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—The subcommittee of the League Council on the Mosul question met again and had a dual interview with Tewfik Rumi, Bey, the Turkish representative in pursuance of the decision of the League to meet at a way and a time of its own choosing in the interest of a just and lasting peace.

It was agreed that the Council should be called to meet at an early date.

In a long conversation with the Turkish delegate, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor endeavored to discover whether there was any possibility of settling the dispute which is liable to drift into war in answer to a question why Turkey allowed the whole world to believe it was prepared to accept in advance an arbitral decision of the Council on the Irak frontier.

The Turkish delegate replied that the Turkish Government never had any idea of submitting the dispute for arbitration to the Council, but merely to obtain the good offices of the Council by way of mediation—the Council being the last body, since it was composed mainly of representatives of the allied powers recently at war with Turkey, to which Turkey would have applied for an impartial decision.

Turks of Little Value

"The task value of conversation is very much in discount just now. What we need is less talk and more action," is the way one prominent Londoner expresses it.

There is also a widespread opinion here that the International Chamber of Commerce is a more fitting agency for calling a purely economic gathering, largely for the reason that the United States takes a very active interest in its work and probably would co-operate fully in any world movement it might initiate, while the same could not be said with regard to American enthusiasm for the League-sponsored conference.

M. Loucheur's remarks about the necessity for removing tariff barriers in order that international trade might be stimulated is also a subject of doubtful popularity, although it is agreed by everyone that the 40 old new tariff barriers erected by new European states arising from the Versailles Treaty are the main present drawback to a general trade uplift in Europe.

British Coal Industry

His suggestion that the coal industry should be considered as an international problem is not popular in Britain because, while the English coal industry is in a period of great depression, it is clear that coal can be produced much cheaper in Germany, France, Belgium, probably Russia, and that any changes made might further injure British coal exports.

So far as the tariff discussions are concerned, it is pointed out that there were several incidents at the last congress of the International Chamber of Commerce of Brussels, which illustrated the explosive nature of the problem.

Old Steinway Hall
Gives Way to Trade

By the Associated Press
New York, Sept. 25.

WALLS of old Steinway Hall, that once housed the pianistic mecca of the day, Kraisher's, will be the cool, high-toned of Paul's piano parlor, are now bearing the disconsolate marks of workers' last great triumph. The hall, which was opened in 1906, is to be demolished by a building to house a clothing business, Christine Nilsson, Anton Rubinstein, Mark Twain and George Gershwin appeared there, besides many others.

SOVIET SAILORS VISIT NAPLES

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 25.—The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Sargentov, has left Rome for Naples in order to welcome the Russian sailors who are arriving there today. Two sailors are belonging to the Soviet fleet in the Black Sea, are returning to Naples to Leningrad by Italian cruiser, a few months ago. The Italian Admiralty will give a reception in honor of the Russian officers.

MIDDLE CLASSES TO RUN SERVICES

British Voluntary Organization Formed to Meet Threat of Coal Strike

By Special Cable

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The reply of the British middle classes to the renewed strike threats following the decision of Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, regarding the claim of the miners, has considerably changed the aspect of the university and Harvard Square. The Counting House has been reared upon the site once occupied by Dane Hall, which in past years was the home of the college financial offices.

Agricists and Halibut, Derby and Moraks, Hunnewells, Astors, Winsors, Winslows and Vanderbilts paid their term bills in Dane and now even if the building housing the offices bears a different name, students of 1925 and the future will at least pay their bills upon the same site.

Freshmen filed today, to pay

their colonial restoration, at least

they have been made to conform

to the essential atmosphere of the square, so that, happily, it has been much more as it was in the other days. The famed Porcini Club, whose brick walls someone

wrote in one time morale to find

leaving on an ominous eagle over the

college financial offices.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Early "Fair Harvard" Days Shown in Building Changes

Background of University Pronounced in Remodeled and New Structures—Counting House Adds to Unique Colonial Setting

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The

complete secrecy surrounded the nature of the settlement offer which has been submitted by the French debt commission as it entered upon the second day of the debt funding negotiations with the American commission.

Joseph Caillaux, the French Minister of Finance and head of his Government's commission, regards the offer for settlement of the \$4,000,000,000 French debt as a "definite proposal."

The American commission secretary, Garrison B. Winslow, the Under Secretary of the Treasury,

Under Secretary of the Treasury, Garrison B. Winslow, the American commission secretary, has announced that no "official proposal" was before the American commission. However, definite or formal they may regard the French offer, it was declared at the same time from other quarters that to some of the American officials at least the French suggestions were unacceptable.

On the other hand, there was

evidence that a majority of the American group were willing to use M. Caillaux's suggestions at least as a starting point for discussion. In any event, developments of the first day

pointed to an intensive discussion in the effort to find a mutually acceptable basis of negotiation.

Written on the Boat

Beyond saying that he wrote it himself coming over on the boat

and that his colleagues on the mission were a "unity on it," M. Caillaux declined to add to his characterization of the French offer as a "definite proposal."

How far the reaction of the American commission to the French offer had been crystallized by the discussion at the two sessions held by the American body after the brief joint meeting of the two commissions was not indicated.

Immediately after the meeting yesterday, which lasted only an hour, Andrew W. Mellon reconvened his

colleagues and they shut themselves in the conference room for an hour and a half longer. Late in the afternoon they met a second time.

All members of the two commissions temporarily abandoned the task before them and gathered at the

White House as guests of the President at dinner, while the members of the Cabinet attended Congress was represented by William D. Clegg, Senator of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; C. A. Swanson, Senator of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Committee; Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; and J. Charles Linthicum, Representative of Maryland, ranking Democratic member of that committee.

Others Present at Plenair

Others attending were Dwight F. Davis, Acting Secretary of the War Department; Mr. Winslow; Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France; Everett Sanders, Representative to the President; J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of the State Department; Count de Sartiges, Commissioner to the French Embassy; William H. Castle, Arthur N. Young and Senator Pitman, of the State Department; Count Jacques de Sleyva, Secretary to the French Embassy; Robert Lacour-Gayet, Financial Attaché of the French Embassy; Edward G. Blashfield, advisor to the American Debt Commission, and Col. Andrew A. Cheyney and Capt. Adolphus Andrews, the President's aide.

Communist Activity Among Miners Barred

By the Associated Press

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 25.

AUTHORITIES in two towns in

the Wyoming valley have pre-

pared measures intended to bar

the miners of the

Communist party from

the mines.

Communist miners

are to be barred from

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HAMPDEN COUNTY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE IS FEATURED AT FAIR

Rallying Day for Near-by People Brings Thousands to Inspect New Building on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds—Junior Achievement Contests

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25 (Special)—The Hampden County Improvement League's new building was a special center of interest at the Eastern States Exposition today, set down as the league's day in the week's program.

It was a rallying day for the nearby population which ties in with the league, and thousands inspected the new building, planned to facilitate the organization's work both during expositions and throughout the year. The fine exhibit of products shown by the league in the coliseum also claimed admiration.

The dog show goes under way yesterday with 400 entries, and is the largest and best yet held at the exposition and continues to attract large numbers today.

Junior Achievements

Interest in the junior achievement contests is keen. A splendid showing has been made by these clubs in the home improvement enterprise, launched this year for the first time. Miss Hazel Spancer, clothing specialist at Cornell University, judged the exhibits and bestowed high praise on the work.

In this enterprise the Busy Beavers' Club of Springfield took three first awards and one second. The Tekon Club of Westfield took one first and two seconds, and the Russell Girls' Club four firsts and three seconds.

SAVINGS BANK MEN ELECT NEW OFFICERS

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 25—Joseph H. Soliday of Boston was elected president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts at the annual meeting of the three-day convention which was brought to a close here last night with a banquet. Other officers are Harry P. Gifford of Salem, first vice president; Francis S. Whittemore of Gardner, second vice president; Edwin W. Hunt of Waltham, treasurer, and Clifford S. Martin of Pittsfield, secretary.

Samuel Russell Jr. of Middletown, Conn., known as the father of the baby beef club, is the recipient of a beautiful riding bridle from the baby beef camp, he being an ardent horseman as well as a Hereford cattle fancier.

Dan Casement, the Kansas cattle raiser, praised the baby beef exhibits and told the members of the camp that the best profits were to be made from baby beef production.

Guernsey Cattle Awards

Emmadine Farm of Hopewell Junction, N. Y., won a great share of the honors in the Guernsey cattle classes, including the grand champion heifer under two years. Minter, Faithful, the senior champion cow of two years or over, the senior champion bull of two years or over, and many others.

The grand champion bull in the beef shorthorn division was Cloverleaf Price, from Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, O. In the Aberdeen Angus class the grand champion bull was

World News in Brief

Copenhagen (AP)—Ever since Mrs. Niels Børge was the first woman Danish Minister, and as such also the head of the Board of Education, she has done the unexpected. First the singing of the national anthem was banned, which she claimed was too wild and too boisterous. And when despite her prohibition the anthem was inadvertently sung in a theater in which she happened to be, the Minister remained seated and, moreover, pulled her colleagues of the Cabinet back into the room to be present. Mrs. Børge has now plans for reconstruction of the Danish school system according to the German method.

New York (AP)—A 15-story building is to be erected in lower Manhattan to house the offices of New York's first theater, in which was produced the first play ever written by an American. The author was Royal Taylor. George Washington is said to have attended the first performance.

Washington (AP)—Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is in New York conferring with officials there over the prohibition situation in general, and the personnel of the embassies in the city. He is expected to visit his home in Vermont before returning to Washington.

New York (AP)—David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, has been appointed a city magistrate by Mayor Hiram Johnson. He succeeds J. X. McCloskey. The appointment is for a ten-year term at an annual salary of \$3000. Mr. Hirshfield has been a staunch supporter of the mayor.

Hanover (AP)—The Maharajah of Ranipura, India, is in New York after having made a two-month tour through South America for the purpose of studying that country. He is traveling incognito, accompanied by Sardar Ahdia Dass, Home Secretary, and Sardar Jarmani Dass, Military Secretary.

Textile Importers
We are prepared to export French and English goods in quantity. Our goods have been fully selected to meet the demands of feminine modes of the day.

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Announcing—

A new Warendorff flower shop in the recently completed Buckingham Hotel, 57th Street and 6th Avenue. Extending our service for the convenience of uptown patrons.

A. Warendorff

57th St. and 6th Ave.—Hotel Astor—225 Fifth Ave.—1125 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

ALUMINUM FIRM CALLED A TRUST

Mellon Company a Monopoly, Says Federal Board in Complaint

Special from Monitor Bureau.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Federal Trade Board has decided that the Aluminum Company of America is a monopoly and has issued a formal complaint against it.

This is the company in which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, holds a large interest. He stated at the time the charge was first brought that it was not a monopoly. The action of the commission was unexpected, both because of Mr. Mellon's declaration and because the board has recently veered in the direction of supporting so-called big business.

The commission finds the aluminum company to be the "sole producer of virgin aluminum ingots in the United States, and since March, 1923, has produced over 25 per cent of the virgin sheet aluminum manufactured in the United States, the present sole competitor in this branch of the industry. The United States Smelting & Refining Company of New Haven, Conn., producing no more than 1 per cent of the virgin sheet aluminum and at higher prices for spot delivery.

Appears in Control Field
The respondent owns 36 per cent of the stock of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, the largest manufacturer of aluminum cooking utensils in the United States, and 100 per cent of the stock of the United States Aluminum Company, the second and largest manufacturer of cooking utensils in the United States, the two companies producing not less than 60 per cent of the total output of said cooking utensils in the United States.

The Aluminum Company, it is pointed out, owns 75 per cent of the stock of the American Body Company, making automobile bodies; 64 per cent of the stock of Aluminum Manufacturers, Inc., making automobile castings; 88 per cent of the Aluminum Die Castings Corporation, and 80 per cent of the Aluminum Screw Machine Products Company, also 50 per cent of the stock of the Norske Aluminum Company of Norway, and a third interest in the Norske Nitride Company of Norway. The company's dominance therefore extends beyond the borders of the United States.

Former Gov. Channing H. Cox spoke optimistically of New England's future in business. He said New England in general and Massachusetts in particular were entering upon a renaissance period in business prosperity and pointed out the important part which the banks can play in this new development.

MARKET ROOF "LOSS" DENIED

Denying that portions of the valuable copper roof from the Quincy Market have been stolen, as was charged yesterday by members of the Finance Commission, and explaining that if any of the material was removed from the premises by the contractor arrangements for deduction from him have been made all along, John P. Englekirk, superintendent of public buildings, yesterday made public a statement explaining his side of the controversy. Much of the plumbing material, he said, was the property of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, and not the city, and investigators may have heard of the removal of this.

The Aluminum Company is charged with making special prices to automobile body manufacturers, on condition that it recall its scrap aluminum to the respondent at prices fixed by it. This, it is alleged, compels independents to purchase from the respondent at prices fixed arbitrarily.

The report of the commission is dated in July. It was held up under the revised rules to permit the defendant company to answer and disprove the charges if possible. Formal publication of the complaint will be followed by an order that the practices complained of be stopped.

The Aluminum Company has, through counsel, filed a formal answer denying the charges. An opportunity for hearings will be given.

Washington (AP)—Col. William Mitchell, air service controversy center, who is en route to Washington to appear before the president's board of inquiry telephoned to the War Department for authority to ship 300 pounds of manuscript from San Antonio to Washington. The authority was granted.

New York (AP)—The Anthracite Operators Association, at a meeting at the Rialto Club, approved the action of the state committee in its resolution in Atlantic City prior to the break Aug. 4 and voted to decline any settlement that does not provide for arbitration of all grievances and continuous operation of the mines pending the making of new wage agreements.

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Manufacturers of
LACES, NECKWEAR
and NOVELTIES

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Pinnell
12 Rue Duphot

The latest in stylish GOWNS, Partisan lines. Exclusive models in frocks, evening cloaks and mantuas. American and English goods in quality. Fully selected to meet the demands of feminine modes of the day.

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21 Rue de Chambord, PARIS

Art for illustrated catalogues

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Best price paid on request to our country.

MAINE CENTRAL SURPLUS GAINS

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 25 (AP)—For the eight months ending Aug. 31, the Maine Central Railroad reports a gain of \$65,761 over the corresponding period last year, although the railway operating revenues amounting to \$15,375,304 were \$248,610 less for the first eight months of 1924. The surplus over charges for August was \$123,039, an increase of \$107,421 over the previous August.

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GREEK CONTRACT WAS EXPLICIT, SAYS DR. CAPP'S

(Continued from Page 1)

subject. Since I was myself personally involved as the American Minister to Greece at the time of the overthrow of the Venizelos Ministry in November, 1920, and until March 4, 1921, I cannot but hope that the representative of the State Department was incorrectly quoted, for the story of the official relations of the United States to Greece at that time and during the subsequent two years is a very different story from that given by the Minister's correspondent.

"There never was any interruption of the United States Government's relation to Greece in Athens consequent upon the defeat of the Venizelos Ministry and the accession of Constantine to the throne. No new letters of credence are ever issued to diplomatic representatives of any country at the time, either of a change of ministry or of a sovereign.

"What happened was merely that the Senate had not confirmed my appointment by President Wilson and that my commission automatically expired on March 4, 1921, it being the policy of the Republicans majority to confirm none of President Wilson's appointments at that time. The work of the Legation was carried on without interruption by charge d'affaires until finally President Coolidge appointed Irwin H. Langhorne, the present incumbent. This step could have been taken at any time in the interval by the United States Government without embarrassment.

Greece Fulfills Obligations

"It seems to me very unfair toward a country with whom the United States has maintained unbroken relations for a century to lay upon it the onus of a situation which was of our own choice.

"Greece fulfilled all her obligations under the loan contract of 1918 and is still fulfilling them to her own great financial disadvantage. As the Monitor correspondent has pointed out in the article entitled 'A Question of National Honor,' the failure of the United States to meet its part of the agreement has resulted in immense material losses to Greece, due to the decline of the drachma, at a time when that nation is staggering under the terrific burden of the refugee problem. The balance of the loan should have been paid six months after Congress officially declared the war to be at an end.

"At the present time there seems to exist no reason either in our diplomatic relations with Greece or in our own political situation to prevent the payment of the balance due to Greece under that contract.

"I believe that any court would consider the legal claim of Greece to this payment, and that our own position in relation to the other debtor countries would be immeasurably improved if the United States would first clear its own record in the matter of 'The sanctity of contracts.'

The details of the contract as stated in the article in question were:

1. That, upon the approval of the vouchers referred to, the Greek Government was to forward its obligations for a like amount, and these were to be passed to its credit upon the books of the United States Treasury, to form the basis for an issue of paper currency of the same amount by the National Bank of Greece.

2. That the amount transferred of cash from the United States of Greece should be made six months after the conclusion of peace.

3. That the amount advanced would be redeemable at the end of the fifteenth year following the cessation of hostilities, Greece having the right to begin amortization in advance if choosing to do so, but no right being given in the contract to the United States Government to insist on its doing so.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES CONVENE

Fall Meeting of New England Federation Opens

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 25 (Special)—The fall meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies opened today at the Puncard High School. This evening there will be an open meeting in the high school hall. The principal address will be made by Prof. W. K. Moorehead, director of the archaeological museum and head of the department of archaeology of Phillips Academy.

On Saturday at 10 a. m. there will be a meeting of the federation for reports from affiliated societies and other business. Lunch will be served at the school and in the afternoon from 1:30 till 4 there will be a walk into the country.

The Boston Mycological Club will assist in this walk, and if sufficient mushrooms are gathered a mushroom supper will be served at 5:30. During this afternoon and Saturday an exhibition will be on view of local collections of natural history.

The federation is the guest of the Andover Natural History Society. O. P. Chase, President. The officers of the federation are: President, John Ritchie of Malden; vice-presidents, Arthur H. Norton of Portland and Norman S. Easton of Fall River; secretary-treasurer, James H. Emerton, New Haven. The federation includes some 30 societies scattered over New England, whose delegates assemble at the meetings to report assemblies and exchange experiences. It is meeting for the third time in Andover.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS DEBATE LICENSE PLAN

Whether real estate dealers should be licensed was debated before the Boston Real Estate Exchange at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It was stated that another bill for the licensing of real estate agents will be presented to this year's Legislature, and the members wished to formulate an attitude which the exchange as an organization might adopt.

Arguments in favor were presented by Howard Whitcomb, and against by Henry Whitmore. Mr. Whitcomb pointed out that the public needed to be protected from ignorant or unscrupulous dealers, and held

that regulation and control of the group by a commission of experienced real estate men would provide adequate remedy.

In opposition, Mr. Whitmore said that the formation of a commission would result in too much supervision, and he believed the industry would be hampered by demands for reports like the income tax disclosures. Plans for the annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards to be held in Springfield Oct. 18 and 19 were discussed.

DAILY COMPULSORY CHAPEL ABANDONED

Yale to Make It an Every Other Day Affair

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25 (AP)—Yale College will abandon daily compulsory chapel this year after a century of the traditional services, according to Frederic S. Jones, dean of Yale College.

The increasing number of undergraduates in the sophomore, junior and senior classes had finally exceeded the limit of capacity of the Chapel, and those now will be divided into groups, one attending on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the other on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with the groups attending the hour service on Sunday alternate weeks. The daily schedule will also be alternated so the privilege of the Saturday vacation will be divided.

The incoming freshmen will still be required to attend every day, their service coming at an earlier part of the morning. The chapel can accommodate the 850 members of 1925 that are expected to enter when college opens next Thursday. But the upper classes, numbering over 1500, will have to take their turns in the two groups.

If daily services for the upper classes is to be restored it will be necessary for Yale to have a new chapel, and Dean Jones expressed the belief that there were friends of Yale that would donate such a structure if the undergraduates deserved a return of daily chapel.

HEARING ON WOOL DUTY CONTINUED

Case Involving Carpet Makers
Moved to Philadelphia

Hearing on the petition of several New England carpet companies which seek abolition of the import duty of 21 cents a pound on Buenos Aires low grade wool, known as sizes, hearing at which has been in progress at the appraiser's stores before George S. Brown, Judge of the United States General Appraiser's Board since Tuesday, was yesterday ordered continued to the next Philadelphia Appraiser's Board docket, to be heard by Judge Brown.

It is expected that the hearing will be concluded in Philadelphia, where the carpet manufacturers plan to present new evidence. Testimony at the two day's hearing was largely confined to analysis of various grades of Buenos Aires wool and comparison with other and finer grades.

The witnesses were cross-examined by Charles D. Lawrence, representing the United States Attorney General and also by Joseph F. Lockett, attorney.

During the proceedings the official stenographer was ordered out of the room in order to keep from the official records a controversy relative to holding the case in Philadelphia.

The details of the contract as stated in the article in question were:

1. That, upon the approval of the vouchers referred to, the Greek Government was to forward its obligations for a like amount, and these were to be passed to its credit upon the books of the United States Treasury, to form the basis for an issue of paper currency of the same amount by the National Bank of Greece.

2. That the amount transferred of cash from the United States of Greece should be made six months after the conclusion of peace.

3. That the amount advanced would be redeemable at the end of the fifteenth year following the cessation of hostilities, Greece having the right to begin amortization in advance if choosing to do so, but no right being given in the contract to the United States Government to insist on its doing so.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES CONVENE

Fall Meeting of New England Federation Opens

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 25 (Special)—The fall meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies opened today at the Puncard High School. This evening there will be an open meeting in the high school hall. The principal address will be made by Prof. W. K. Moorehead, director of the archaeological museum and head of the department of archaeology of Phillips Academy.

On Saturday at 10 a. m. there will be a meeting of the federation for reports from affiliated societies and other business. Lunch will be served at the school and in the afternoon from 1:30 till 4 there will be a walk into the country.

The Boston Mycological Club will assist in this walk, and if sufficient mushrooms are gathered a mushroom supper will be served at 5:30. During this afternoon and Saturday an exhibition will be on view of local collections of natural history.

The federation is the guest of the Andover Natural History Society. O. P. Chase, President. The officers of the federation are: President, John Ritchie of Malden; vice-presidents, Arthur H. Norton of Portland and Norman S. Easton of Fall River; secretary-treasurer, James H. Emerton, New Haven. The federation includes some 30 societies scattered over New England, whose delegates assemble at the meetings to report assemblies and exchange experiences. It is meeting for the third time in Andover.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS DEBATE LICENSE PLAN

Whether real estate dealers should be licensed was debated before the Boston Real Estate Exchange at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It was stated that another bill for the licensing of real estate agents will be presented to this year's Legislature, and the members wished to formulate an attitude which the exchange as an organization might adopt.

Arguments in favor were presented by Howard Whitcomb, and against by Henry Whitmore. Mr. Whitcomb pointed out that the public needed to be protected from ignorant or unscrupulous dealers, and held



said with a smile. "You ride, and I'll have a good race with the train."

Just before the train moved out a gentleman who had been a silent witness to the proceedings pressed a shiny coin into the little boy's hand and wished them both a happy journey.

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GAIN

Insect-Operated Toy Is Condemned

Maine Humane Officer Says
Its Use Is Cruel and Teaches
Children Cruelty

GARDINER, Me., Sept. 25 (Special)—There is on sale here at the stores a toy which operates after a fly or a bug is put through a hole in the center of it. There is a court plaster flap over the hole to keep the fly from escaping.

Dr. R. H. Willis, State Humane Officer, opposes the sale of this toy, on the ground that its use is cruel to the insect and teaches cruelty to children who presumably are the expected purchasers of the device.

He doesn't oppose swatting the fly, if it is necessary, says Dr. Willis, "but as to torturing him for a silly matter."

ADDED BUS ROUTES ARE PETITIONED FOR

Boston Elevated Extensions Among Permits Sought

The Commission on Public Utilities yesterday received several petitions for certificates of public convenience and necessity to operate

The Union Street Railway Company of New Bedford petitioned for the right to operate between New Bedford and Fall River, through Dartmouth and Westport. The petition says the railway company has obtained local permits.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has petitioned for the right to operate busses from Bowdoin Square to North Station via Green Street, Stamford Street, Causeway Street, and return via Front Street and Chardon Street.

The Boston Elevated has also petitioned for the right to operate between Harvard Square and Scollay Square, via Massachusetts Avenue, Main Street and Cambridge Bridge, Cambridge Street, Court Street, Scollay Square and Cornhill.

The Pierce Bus lines ask the right to operate busses in Walpole and Norwood, in the Hyde Park district, and from Hyannis to Chatham.

No dates have yet been fixed for hearing of these petitions.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE ENROLLS 502

KINGSTON, R. I., Sept. 25 (Special)—Enrollment of 502 students was reported at Rhode Island State College which opened its year yesterday. Forty-eight high schools and preparatory schools are included in the representation. While the total enrollment is 30 larger than last year 150 applicants were rejected because of lack of accommodations.

State funds amounting to \$690,000 have been provided for new buildings. In the freshman class of 186, 34 are women.

Fourteen students are registered from Massachusetts cities, one from Maine, one from Connecticut and three from New Jersey in the entering class.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP MEETS

Gathered around the luncheon

table at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday representatives of various races and creeds residing in Greater Boston spoke on the objectives of the movement which is working toward the names of the International Neighbors and the Fellowship of Friends aiming to "bring together like-minded workmen for peace and brotherhood."

It was reported by Miss Joy Higgins of Community Service of Boston, Inc. that "Sakuntala," India's great classic play, will be given at the Fine Arts Theater on Nov. 23 and 24 under the auspices of the group. Arrangements for the "International Neighbors Presentation" of songs and addresses were reported as progressing.

Charles F. Weller, executive who presided, announced that the Thursday luncheons would continue through October and November.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

Established Over a Century



Drawn from
Hat Shown at
Chandler & Co.

THOUSAND HATS

Think of It! Over a thousand hats and every one either imported or made in our own workrooms by the most skilled of milliners. A thousand manufacturer's hats would not be unusual; but a thousand hats each made by an individual milliner, and by hand, of the finest materials, and possessing the distinct characteristics of the model, is something quite unusual.

Sports and Tailored Hats are Dressy Tailored Hats—Some Dressier Hats from Paris imported models.

\$10 to \$15 \$15 to \$25 \$25 to \$65

THOUSAND DRESSES

Dresses of very fine materials, beautiful colors, finest workmanship—the best of their kind, and of which we have most complete stocks.

Mirroleen and Twill

Tailored box plaited front Mirroleen dresses, 49.50

Tailored coat model Mirroleen dresses, flared back, 35.00

Custom made Mirroleen dresses, circular front, 39.50

Embroidered flared side Charmer dresses, novelty pockets, 39.50

Lorileen dresses, handsomely embroidered, clusters of pin tucks, 39.50

Misses' Charmer dresses, novelty flared front, contrasting embroidery, 25.00

Tailored Lorileen dresses, button trimmed, novelty tuckings, 35.00

Lustrelle (twill) dresses with inverted knife pleatings on sides, 22.50

Flare twill dresses, tucks from neck to hem, with contrasting collar, pockets, 16.75

Satin and Silk Crepe

Chiffon and satin combination afternoon dresses, ripple skirt, 65.00

Misses' semi-circular satin dresses, colored embroidery, 45.00

Satin dresses with long line flared skirt, contrasting embroidered motifs, 25.00

Georgette crepe dinner dresses, godet effect flares, velvet flower trim, 35.00

Misses' straightline cape back satin dresses, 55.00

Novelty satin dresses, circular skirt, jabot, button trim, 29.75

Satin dresses with godet apron trim, inverted contrasting crepe pleat, 22.50

Misses' Frost Crepe Princess line dresses, 39.50

Beaded flat crepe dresses, steel beads, slip-on effect, 16.75

Balbriggan and Jersey

Balbriggan dresses, flare effect tunic, convertible neck, 25.00

Misses' heavy Jersey dresses, novelty inverted pleats, button trim, 15.00

Misses' Scottish Heath dresses, two-piece, high neck, button trim, 19.75

Misses' Balbriggan and velvetine combination dresses, 29.50

Two-piece Jersey dresses, blouse all over tucked smart kick pleat skirt, 32.50

Jersey dresses with inverted kick pleat, chemise trimmed, 16.75</

THE HOME FORUM

The Rich Romance of Autumn

AUTUMN has become wonderful to me. It has ceased to be merely one of the seasons—a commonplace of the calendar. In past years the seasons came and went and I was often unpleased. There was no discovery, no rich surprise, their mystery was not felt. Their beauty not seen. The few hints of these things given by town residence were mostly unheeded. Now, it will be found a home in the mind of Solon, who surrounded the woods that they grew in themselves, and I learned to look forward to their succession with boundless expectation.

No season has such beauty as autumn. Whatever else she is or is not, autumn is an artist, and knows how to get little incidental effects no less than deliberate massed ones.

To this varied beauty each tree has its characteristic contribution. The spirit of autumn is one, the responses are many. Oak and rowan, beech and elm, have their own individuality, and of their differences comes a mutual enriching. The very finest effects are born of their combinations, unions, and their contrasts.

One scene in the New Forest, near the Old House that belonged to Auberon Herbert, I never forgot. Many colors unexpected treasures for us, we never knew on what day she may choose some experience as "thought and food for future years." In the background there were massed effects of oak and beech, in garb of ochre and orange, of green and brown, at all stages of response, with the dark and somber form of an occasional pine; in the foreground there was the gold and bronze of the bracken, rich-hued hawthorns, and red rowan, and a few hollies.

On every side there was the breaking up of the apparent uniformity of summer. And how great a gain in the apparent loss! What an unfolding of possibility! This much varied for the untrained mind; these richer, deeper, more mysterious harmonies, how entrancing and inspiring are; are they a parable? Perhaps, after all, the summer days of full prosperity have their limitations. Some possibilities appear to be released only by the touch of completed fruition.

Autumn has forward-looking thoughts not found in summer. At the height of the year we surrender ourselves to the long unclouded day. We dwell unanxiously in the sunlight. But in the fall of the year the long shadows carry on our thoughts, thoughts touched by glorious hope.

To the beauty of autumn, as of that of spring, small and even delicate things make generous contributions. Not the least of the surprises of this year is the incidence of its wayside beauty. The bramble, for instance, has its gift, though it has been by some despised. Gilpin, who did for the New Forest what Gilbert White did for the district of Selborne, has a surprisingly contemplative paragraph on the bramble.

"As a pendent plant it has no beauty," he wrote; "it forms a stiff unpliant curse; nor has its foliage anything to recommend it; in other

Kenilworth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
There is no castle of unbroken
towers
More strange in beauty than this
hush
Of ivy and old stonework where
the thrush
Flies with his grassy shadow hours
on hours.
Only a broken arch could throw a
shade.
So lightly on a turret-tower,
Only the stillness of an open door
Could keep, more loud than bleating
from the glade.
The little, chilly noises that ivies
made.
Mavis Clare Barnett.

A Renowned Alpine Explorer

WHEN the Greeks gave Olympus to their mythological gods a great fear and awe of mountains was instilled into human thought which took many centuries to eradicate. Gradually, as travel increased, the hills were invaded, but the snow-covered peaks and the glacial regions still remained isolated in their age-old silence and grandeur. Medieval literature touched only lightly upon the beauty of the mountains, and art used them mostly for contrast or for romantic backgrounds. In the Middle Ages the craft of mountaineering began to overcome the fears associated with mountain travel, but it was not until the eighteenth century that the Alps were opened for general travel, and to the appreciative eye of poet and artist.

Among the brave explorers of this period, the great name of Horace Bénédict de Saussure is eminent. This renowned Alpine traveler belonged to an old French family, who, driven out of France during the persecutions of the Huguenots, had emigrated to Geneva, where De Saussure was born. From childhood mountain climbing had fascination for him. Having visited Chamonix in 1790 he was at once impressed with the possibility of ascending Mont Blanc, and offered a reward to any peasant who should find the way to the summit. The reward was not claimed for many years. Meanwhile, De Saussure continued to study the mountains and to make many journeys into unexplored parts of the Alps, clearing the topography of snow-covered regions, and attracting the attention of travelers toward such interesting places as Chamonix, and Zermatt. Finally, in 1787, he made the ascent of Mont Blanc, having been preceded the year before by two Chamonix men. He ascended the Gran Combin, explored the Valaischer Glacier, near the great St. Bernard, made the first traveler's passage of the St. Théodule Pass to Zermatt, climbed from this pass to the Klein Matterhorn and ascended the Roche Michel.

De Saussure was professor of philosophy at the Academy of Geneva, and founded the society for the Advancement of Arts at Geneva. The description of seven of his Alpine journeys, with observations made en route, were published by him in five quarto volumes, known as "Voyages Among the Alps." The Alps seemed to impress themselves upon De Saussure as the great key to the true theory of the earth and its formation, and he made geological investigations never before attempted. So closely was he associated with this early study of the mountains, that one scarcely can travel in Alpine regions without becoming somewhat familiar with his life and with his achievements.

At this season the spider is ubiquitous, he spins incessantly. In the early morning he may be seen throwing out threads, building a fairy airplane and then migrating to some "new world." As though he too, heard a call in autumn.

There is another revelation of the forest that memory has treasured. The season was late and Nature looked forlorn. The wind sounded in the fir trees like a far-off incoming tide, and here and there on the damp bare ground were fungi of most extraordinary hues, species that I had never seen before. But then I never had taken much notice of fungi with one exception of mushrooms. On the whole, they are not a prepossessing family; frequently they are quite positively nauseous, and yet how extraordinary they are! Those myriads of stromata that look like a honeycomb, chambers without doors that might be fairy palaces!

"On one a slug was at work—he seemed far from ugly—his dark back glistening in the occasional sunbeam; not wet, he without an appetite for food, had apparently eaten a portion of the common sight than himself, and that afforded a sectional view of the fungus. It was occupied by a group of yellow columns, literally a forest, with a suggestion of vast spaces in it.

The species were of various hues, some were in scarlet with "white buttons" some were silvery brown, and others yellowish white, and I wondered whence came those pigments in that gloom! It was a call to still another world with some thousands of species, and wonder boundless. It is still unexplored by me, but I am glad to know it is there, for I might so easily have gone through my days without having seen that beauty!

Autumn has not the same immediate promise and visible hope that spring enjoys, yet those long shadows, now visible, those dimmed materials will be used again; they will be revisited. New life and song will be brought to birth. Change is a sign of vitality; it is a ground of hope. The best is yet to be! Autumn shadows lead on spring songs!

F. C. H.

Wild Geese

How oft against the sunset sky or moon
I watched that moving zig-zag of spread wing.

In unforgettun autumn gone too soon.

In unforgettun springs!

Creatures of desolation, far they fly
Above all lands bound by the curling
green foam;

In misty fens, wild moors and trackless sky.

These wild things have their home.

They know the tundra of Siberian coasts,

And tropic marches by the Indian seas;

They know the clouds and night and starry hosts.

From Crax to Pielades.

Dark-flying rane against the western glow—

It tells the sweep and loneliness of things.

Symbol of autumn vanished long ago.

Symbol of coming spring!

Pal Ta-Shun, translated by Evelyn Nicholas Kerr.

And all those exquisite, Apocalyptic



Photograph by Jules Frère, Geneva
Horace Bénédict de Saussure, the Eminent Explorer of Mt. Blanc

Meditation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IN THE present day of much reading, study, and multifarious methods of work, it may be profitable to stop our habitual devotion to the tasks and pleasures which absorb the waking hours long enough to inquire: Do we often enough lay aside the leisure of our studies and meditate on their substance and meaning? May it not be that we miss much of the possible understanding of the vital points, the deeper realities, the fundamentals, which lie concealed within any profound subject in which we may be interested, by reason of an inclination to read and think too carelessly?

However much meditation may be generally neglected in academics, or in the studies upon which men of rational ambition specialize, and whatever the result, it can be said that progress in the realm of religion is impossible without it. The Psalmist, who through consecration to God has illuminated all time with joy and high idealism, wrote: "I will sing praise to my God while I have my being. My meditation of him shall be sweet: I will be glad in the Lord." Can there be any doubt that his religious fervor and ability to communicate acceptable ideals, whereby millions have been and are being blessed, came in no small measure through meditation?

We might well consider this mental function in connection with one subject on which Christian Science throws an incomparable light—the facts of creation. If we aspire to satisfying progress in the demonstration of Christian Science, we shall supplement our studies with meditation; for thereby shall we secure more understanding, and grow in wisdom. Upon these facts Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 170): "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress. The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment." According to the dictionaries the words "ponder" and "meditate" convey the same meaning.

To ponder a subject or a statement of truth is deeply to meditate, consider, deliberate, or to reflect carefully upon its substance and meaning. In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.

The Thames Speaks

Old father Ocean calls my tide;
Come away, come away.
The bark upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry boatswain from his side
His whistle takes to check and chide
The lingering lads' delay.
And all the crew aloud has cried,
Come away, come away.

Dryden.

Размышление

Перевод с английского помещенный на этой странице статьи
Христианской Науки.

В НАШИ дни, когда столь широко отводится время для изучения наук и многообразия работ, было бы полезно оторваться мыслью от всех дел и развлечений, заполняющих нашу жизнь, и задать себе вопрос: Довольно ли времени уделено мы размышлению? Часто при наших изысканиях отходим мы от букв и изучения, чтобы, говорят, отослать к Господу—всесильнику в познании божественного Разума, а не в изыскании материальных удовольствий.

"Along the tingling desert of the sky,
Beyond the circle of the conscious
Mills,
Were laid in jasper-stone as clear
as glass
The first foundations of that new,
new Day
Which should be builded out of
heaven to God."

Бог всегда «будет благоприятен», говорит он, «я буду велствовать в познании божественного Разума, а не в изыскании материальных удовольствий».

Если тот, кто стремится к пониманию метафизического учения Христианской Науки, применил этот способ радостного размышления при изучении Библии или произведения Mrs. Eddy, то он может достичь того, что упомянут в наставлении к познанию божественного Разума, а не в изыскании материальных удовольствий.

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GERMANS CHECK LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maritime Courts Condemn Smuggling, but Power to Punish Is Lacking

GENEVA, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—That there is in Germany a carefully organized ring of smugglers behind which is a ring of banks and capitalists whom it is almost impossible to bring to account, though the law may succeed in laying hands on the more humble agents, was avowed by Prof. Richard Strecker of Berlin in a report to the anti-alcohol conference here. The traffic is one of great risks, but the profits are so high that it attracts a large amount of capital. Most of the German smuggling is carried on with Scandinavian countries, but occasionally the smugglers vie with their English comrades in American waters.

The laws of all countries, Professor Strecker said, provide for the prosecution of native smugglers, but in no country is provision made for the offense of smuggling to the detriment of a foreign state. Needless to say, the smugglers do their utmost to give their nefarious acts a legitimate aspect. Trade on the high seas is free to all, so they consider that to take consignments of spirit there is quite legitimate business, and in no way prejudices the interests of their own country. The professor declared smuggling has been widely condemned by German maritime courts, although they have no legal power to punish the offenders.

Insurance Claims Denied

Where insurance is claimed by companies for the loss of a ship which is proved to have been engaged in smuggling, Professor Strecker said that the high courts have frequently exonerated the insurance society from payment of the claim. The immoral object of the voyage, they argue, puts it outside the protection of German law. In consequence of these findings, the smugglers endeavor to arrange matters as in a recent insurance, which reads: "Concerning the affair discussed orally we request insurance against all risks by sea, including unloading at the high seas; insurance moreover, against the dangers of conflagration."

This shows that the smugglers know how to evade the law, the professor pointed out, and that until such time as the fight is organized internationally, they will be able to act with impunity. When the problem was discussed at the seventeenth International Congress Against Alcoholism at Copenhagen, Dr. Schaffenberg indicated the first measures to take: exportation, in the first place, ought to be refused unless the legal importation into the foreign country is guaranteed; control of the frontiers in common should also be organized.

Treaty Provisions

The report by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, shows that treaties have been made for the extension of the three-mile limit with Great Britain, Norway, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Panama, Netherlands, France, and Canada.

The provisions of all these treaties relating to smuggling by sea are identical. The first to be concluded was that with Great Britain, and its two principal provisions are: the three-mile limit from low water mark inland; Great Britain permits all United States search British vessels beyond the present three-mile limit when suspicion of smuggling intoxicating liquors into the United States and to take such vessels into the territorial waters for legal proceedings. The right of search applies equally to vessels that have committed an offense or intend to do so against the laws of the United States; the limit of search is to be the distance that can be traversed in one hour by the suspected vessel, and where a transfer of cargo is made, to be measured by the speed of the vessel to which the cargo is transferred.

Where a British vessel has suffered loss or injury through the exercise of the rights conferred by the treaty claims for compensation may be made to a joint committee.

Treaty for One Year

The treaty is to remain in force for one year from the date of ratification. Three months before the expiration of the year either party may apply for its modification, and if no agreement is arrived at the treaty will lapse, but otherwise it will continue for a year to a year. The treaty will also lapse if either party is unable to give full effect, from judicial decision, or legislative action, to its provisions.

The foregoing summary of the British treaty applies to all the other treaties.

The validity of these treaties has been called in question when seizures have been made, but the United States districts of law which have original jurisdiction in such cases have always upheld them.

In spite of the legal questions which have arisen, the treaties have proved of great benefit to the Government in enforcing the laws against liquor smuggling, and have also had a very good moral effect by showing the world that governments will not defend their own nationals when engaged in violating the laws of a friendly country. The new appropriation made by Congress will add 20 destroyers, 2 mine sweepers, and 323 motorboats to the sea force for the suppression of smuggling.

The benefits of the treaty and of the increased number of vessels are already being felt, and about the end of April the United States Government started the biggest drive against the liquor smugglers that has yet been undertaken.

The United States Government has also made progress with negotiations for the prevention of smuggling by land, and the result has been seen in the convention between the United States and Canada signed in June, 1924. This convention, however, has not yet received the ratification of the British Government.

A conference is shortly to be held between representatives of the United States and Mexico on the subject of the suppression of smuggling.

Afoot Through the Land of the Black Mountains

THE wind was howling and the rain falling in sheets as we started to climb the pass which lay between us and Bar. It was a depressing prospect at 6:30 in the morning, but less depressing than the thought of remaining at Livar. Two villagers accompanied us, and the cook's servant, Vojin, with the mule which contained our few belongings. The gondolas at Livar had told us that a brigand called Markovic had recently occupied the goal at Cetinje and was thought to be hiding in the vicinity. Neither the consul nor I troubled our heads

less heavy, but it was not until we reached a great gorge above Stari (Old) Bar that we could really see our surroundings. Here signs of human habitation cheered us. We met a lad coming up the track. Then a man with a pack-donkey taking food to his cottage in the mountains to celebrate Bairam—the feast which concludes Ramazan. And presently we saw ahead of us a rocky height crowned with an old castle which we knew to be Stari Bar. Our destination was in sight.

Tolovica, Cliffs and Sheep

It was a fine scene. On either side precipitous mountains ran sheer down to where, far below, a torrent

washing their feet at a spring, a lad herding goats, a train of pack-donkeys in charge of brightly attired gypsy folk, and some peasants carrying on their backs purchases just made in the Stari Bar market. A few minutes later a Turkish cafe offered rest and refreshment and we entered.

Picturesque Stari Bar

Stari Bar we found to be an exceedingly picturesque little town with its main street curving round the edge of the hill and rising in a series of cobbled steps to the gateway of the ruined castle. On either side were shops with bright blue doors and window shutters. The south were olive-covered slopes and glimpses of plain and mountain: to the north the precipices criss cross over which we had journeyed that day. As it was Bairam we had hoped to find the Muhammadan inhabitants in gala dress and the town in fest. But, instead, most of the shops were closed, and except for a small market in which lettuce and leeks played the chief roles, business seemed to be suspended. We therefore went on to Bar, which is a few kilometers distant and is the seaport of Montenegro, and took up quarters in a little hotel there.

New Bar, the former Antivari, has a harbor, and a wharf with a constant depth of 8 meters. If only the communications with the interior of Montenegro were better it would become a flourishing port, but the Montenegrins are poor and have no money to build the roads and railways necessary for the development of the country, so New Bar remains an insignificant and sleepy little place, its chief claim to importance being the narrow line which connects it with Virpazar on the Lake of Scutari—the only railroad in Montenegro.

We returned by this railway on the following day. The train was a quaint affair and consisted of a engine, freight coach, passenger coach and a tank car. The miniature locomotive was made in Italy and bore the name "Marconi." There was only one class in the passenger coach third. In this funny little train we wound our tortuous way over the mountains and through magnificent scenery to Virpazar. Thence we traversed by "Posta" to Rijeka and Cetinje and our trip through the Kranj of Montenegro was over.

PAUL EDMONDSON



Washing Clothes in Stari Bar, Montenegro

about him. Vojin however, proud possessor of a revolver, scouted ahead in case of emergency. But we met no black and yellow lizard which came waddling down the streaming path and finally disappeared into a hole even wetter. I should imagine, that the one he had been washed out of.

At 8 o'clock, after a stiff climb, we reached the top of the pass. The wind was blowing a gale, and an icy rain, against which neither the consuls' mackintosh nor my umbrella were much protection, penetrated our clothes and wetted us to the skin. Vojin's umbrella was already inside out and useless—a ludicrous mass of black cover and tangled iron frame. If it had been mine I should have thrown it away. Not so the careful Montenegrin. He carried it on to Bar and there got it miraculously repaired for the trifling sum of 10 dinars. As we stood on the summit of the pass, soaked and miserable, even the lizard, could he have seen the sight we presented, would have had the laugh on us. All around was a blanket of mist and cloud. We could only discern the rocks nearby. What lay below in the gray void was a matter for conjecture.

After a short breathing space in the lee of a rock we pushed on once more. As we descended on the other side of the pass the mist gradually became less thick and the rain surged and tumbled in its rocky bed. Above our heads hung a huge overhanging cliff of red sandstone. The small arch of an old Turkish bridge spanned the ravine and, to complete the romantic touch, a flock of sheep and goats herded by an Albanian lad struggled across it and up the slope on the farther side. The picture almost compensated for the discomfort we had been enduring and we tramped on with new energy.

PAUL EDMONDSON

Icelandic Colonies in America Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the Norwegian centennial, the 35,000 to 50,000 Icelanders in America are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of permanent Icelandic colonization in that Vinland the Good which was discovered in 1000 by Leif Ericson. The earliest settlements did not survive and it was not until the latter half of the nineteenth century that the Icelanders ventured again to seek their fortunes in the New World. At that time there was a revival of the old Viking daring and ambition inspired by the writings of the Icelandic romanticists who urged the Nation to strive for the independence of their ancestors. A small

group migrated to Utah in 1854 but Icelandic immigration proper did not begin until the early seventies.

The principal colonies are in Minnesota, North Dakota, and around Seattle, Wash., and throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There are small groups in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Utah, New York, New Jersey and California.

On Aug. 2, 1874, the Icelanders met for the first time as a unit on this side of the Atlantic. Sixty or 70 of them gathered in a Norwegian church in Milwaukee to commemorate the millennium of the settlement of Iceland by the Norse Vikings. After the church service a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of Milwaukee led by two standard bearers, one carried the Icelandic flag and the other the Stars and Stripes. A halt was made in one of the parks and there refreshments were served and toasts proposed to Iceland, Vinland, the Norsemen in America, and the American friends of Icelandic culture.

This little gathering stimulated the organization of a society in Milwaukee to assist immigrants and seek a suitable locality for a separate Icelandic colony. Within the group there were many who became leaders in the various Icelandic settlements. The majority of the Icelanders have engaged in agriculture, a calling quite foreign to those of their homeland.

Proportionately the Icelanders have taken an active part in public affairs: In North Dakota 12 of them have had a seat in the State Legislature and some have served several times. In Sveaborg, John H. Stegeman, a state justice of North Dakota Supreme Court and formerly attorney-general of that State. Another well-known Icelander is Guðmundur S. Grímsson, who is a special attorney-general for North Dakota laid before the American public the tragic facts of the Martin Tabert case in Florida in 1923. Of the second generation Icelanders, Vilhjalmur Stefansson is the best known. He was born in the settlement on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, but when he was 2 years old his parents moved to the North Dakota settlement. Emile Walters, an Icelandic-American landscape painter, has the distinction of being the youngest artist represented in the National Gallery at Washington D. C.

A number of social organizations have been formed by the Icelanders during the last 50 years. Of these the Icelandic Lutheran Synod is the most influential. It numbers 55 congregations, and supports a junior college at Winnipeg, Can. There is also a Confederation of Icelandic churches affiliated with the American Unitarian Association. The Icelandic Patriotic League aids Icelanders in becoming useful citizens of the United States and Canada, and the proposal of the Canadian National Railway system of Canada to dispose of its facilities at Portland, Ore., are receiving very much awakened interest in the Provinces today. These questions are the outstanding phases of the federal election campaign, and both party leaders will be asked to explain their attitude toward them. In the meantime the governments of the Provinces have gone forward in employing, co-operatively, the highest expert on railway freight problems procurable in Canada, F. C. Cornell of Montreal, Que. They helped load those boats and they went all over the world. Dandy listened quietly but did not understand. "Sometimes the cabin boys would give me an apple."

"But Ned, over there is a whole tree of apples right in front of you." "But the cabin boys said pleasant things to me and patted my forehead, then, I would pull!"

Dandy looked about the pleasant pasture and thought that Ned had some very strange ideas. He thought it was the very finest place in the world. So day after day he rolled and slept and ate, and drank from the cool stream. Sometimes he would kick up his heels, shake his head, and run from one end of the pasture to the other, just to show how happy he was. Once in a while he could coax Ned to run a race with him, but not often. Ned liked his place at the top of the little hill where he could keep an eye on the pasture-gate. He was always watching, watching, watching.

Finally, one day that gate did open and in came two men. They walked across the pasture and Ned went to meet them. One of the men was carrying a bucket of oats.

"Come on, Ned," he called, "you beat all the trucks hollow for that work around the docks."

So Ned went to work, the happiest horse in the world. Dandy stayed behind, his head over the gate, and watched as long as he could see even a little shadow down the road.

Some weeks later, when Ned had had a very busy day at the dock, he

SUNSET STORIES

Ned and Dandy

DANDY, the big black horse, came running through the cool, pleasant pasture and stopped under the oak tree where Ned, the white horse, was lying down.

"They've put me out to pasture, too," he whinnied in friendly greeting and rubbed his nose along Ned's neck.

"You're right, Ned," he was told. "It's all right, but, oh, how good it is to get back on the job!"

And the cabin boy, who had started out with an apple, saw Ned's companion, and went back to the ship to get another one for Dandy.

"That's what the new truck did for me, too, Dandy."

"But I'm glad," he said. "I was just as glad as you are at first. Now I want to go back to my work at the dock."

"And leave this green, green grass and cool, cool shade?" exclaimed Dandy. "Why, Ned, you're fooling."

"Not a bit of it. I don't want to be idle. I like my work. I work right there every morning, early. I heard the boat whistle and saw the cabin boy. They went all over the world."

Dandy listened quietly but did not understand. "Sometimes the cabin boys would give me an apple."

"But Ned, over there is a whole tree of apples right in front of you."

"But the cabin boys said pleasant things to me and patted my forehead, then, I would pull!"

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MARITIME PROVINCES INVESTIGATE RATES

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Railway freight rates, the Canadian import and export trade for Canadian ports, and the proposal of the Canadian National Railway system of Canada to dispose of its facilities at Portland, Ore., are receiving very much awakened interest in the Provinces today.

These questions are the outstanding phases of the federal election campaign, and both party leaders will be asked to explain their attitude toward them. In the meantime the governments of the Provinces have gone forward in employing, co-operatively, the highest expert on railway freight problems procurable in Canada, F. C. Cornell of Montreal, Que.

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INVESTIGATE RATES

496 Commonwealth Ave.

Boston's Distinctive Hotel

FOR PERMANENT AND

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY

An Hotel with appointments and comfort that appeal to persons of refinement and culture.

EVERY COMFORT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

EUROPEAN PLAN

EASIER TREND OF UNLISTED UTILITY BONDS

Losses of 1 to 4 Points From
June Highs—Phone Is-
sues Hold Gains

NEW YORK. Sept. 25—Bonds of electric power and light companies in the unlisted market have shown an easier tendency the last month or so. With the big rise in utilities early this year, some shading of prices from highs recorded in June was natural.

The market in unlisted utility bonds in New York has grown to huge proportions with the great expansion in the number of power, telephone and traction companies are dealt in over the counter.

With a list of this sort there are bound to be many cross currents in the market, some following the listed partners on the Stock Exchange, others declining in this market, while still other issues hold firm on account of control being in the hands of a few houses. The list on the market includes names of one to four points from the highs of two or three months ago.

Telephone company bonds gave the best account of themselves in recent months. Bonds of the Cuban Telephone Company, control of which was recently taken by the Standard Tele-

graph International Telephone & Telegraph Co., have advanced from 88 to 93.

Other telephone issues, such as Cuban's Telephone Co., Dallas Telephone Co. and Memphis Telephone Co., have shown a marked upward tendency.

The large absorption in issues of this particular type is due to the growing realization that telephone bonds merit high standards among utility issues.

An instance of their popularity is shown in the recent offering of \$50,000,000 Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania bonds, which immediately sold at a 2-3/4% premium on the Stock Exchange.

Some power company bonds which were behind the market and carried high coupon rates managed to improve their prices. Continental Gas & Electric Co. advanced from 102 to 105. Bonds of Associated Gas & Electric, another strong company, ad-

vanced from 98 to 100. The utility bond market as a whole seems to be steady itself, and good deals appear whenever there is any absence of the offered issues. The accompanying list gives representatives issues of stronger companies, with a comparison of prices as of Sept. 20, 1925, and those prevailing three months ago:

Sept. 20 1925		Sept. 20 1924	
Am Gas & Elec.	204	195	98
Associated Gas & Elec.	185	186	100
Associated Gas & Elec.	185	186	104
Bell Tel of Canada \$s	105	100	100
Com'l Health Edison	194	183	103
Consumers Power	148	148	105
Cost Gas & Elec.	158	158	105
Cout Gas & Elec.	158	158	105
Fed Light & Trac.	164	164	105
Gas Western Pr.	194	194	105
Int'l Power & Light.	194	194	105
Interstate Power	194	194	105
Kans City Pr & Lt.	182	99	105
Metropolitan Edison	192	192	105
Min. State Pr.	192	192	105
National Pr & Lt.	192	192	105
No. O. Public Service.	192	192	105
Northern States Pr.	192	192	105
Pacific Gas & Elec.	182	182	105
Petrol. Co.	194	194	105
Petrol. Sales J.	194	194	105
So. Westn Pr & Lt.	202	95	105
Stand Gas & Elec.	185	185	105
United Light & Power.	192	192	105
West. States G & Elec.	194	194	105
Western Telephone.	192	192	105
Wichita Tel.	192	192	105
Memphis Tel.	192	192	105
Val Home Tel.	192	192	105
York Telephone.	192	192	105

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York
Central rate 4.00 4.00
Outside comm'l paper. 4.00 4.00
Year money 5.00 5.00
Customer's com'l loans 4.00 4.00
Individual com'l. 4.00 4.00
Last 4.00 4.00

Today previous

Bar silver in New York. 28.00

Bar silver in London. 28.00

Bar gold in London. 84.11

Mexican dollars. 54.00

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges 70,000,000 728,000,000
Year ago today 51,000,000 56,000,000
Total 66,000,000 66,000,000
Year ago today 28,000,000

F.R. bank credit. 32,370,755 78,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prv. Eligible Banks—

30 days 34.624

60 days 34.627

90 days 34.627

12 months 34.627

18 months 34.627

24 months 34.627

Non-member eligible bank
on general 1/4 per cent higher.

Lending Central Banks in the

12 federal reserve banks in the

foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria 4.50
Bucharest 5.50

Budapest 5.50

Copenhagen 5.50

Cleveland 5.50

Helsingfors 5.50

Kansas City 5.50

London 5.50

Madrid 5.50

New York 5.50

Philadelphia 5.50

Richmond 5.50

Prague 5.50

San Francisco 5.50

Stockholm 5.50

Tokyo 5.50

Vienna 5.50

Calcutta 5.50

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling: Current Previous Parity

Can. 4.84/4 4.84/4 5.00

French francs. 4.07/14 4.07/14 4.25

Belgian francs. 0.62/12 0.62/12 0.62

Swiss francs. 0.64/24 0.64/24 0.64

Mark. 2.28/1 2.28/1 2.28

Holland. 4.02/12 4.02/12 4.02

Sweden. 2.28/12 2.28/12 2.28

Denmark. 2.28/12 2.28/12 2.28

Spain. 1.44/1 1.44/1 1.44

Portugal. 0.61/4 0.61/4 0.61

Austria. 0.61/4 0.61/4 0.61

Argentina. 1.46/2 1.46/2 1.46

Belgium. 1.46/2 1.46/2 1.46

Poland. 1.37/5 1.37/5 1.37

Hungary. 0.71/4 0.71/4 0.71

Jugoslavia. 0.71/7 0.71/7 0.71

Finland. 0.71/4 0.71/4 0.71

Costa Rica. 0.71/4 0.71/4 0.71

Romania. 0.68/2 0.68/2 0.68

Shanhai (Nat). 0.68/2 0.68/2 0.68

Yokohama. 1.00/7 1.00/7 1.00

U.S.S.R. 1.00/7 1.00/7 1.00

Peru. 1.00/2 1.00/2 1.00

Canadian. 1.00 1.00 1.00

For tomorrow.

ALASKA STEEL GETS ORDER

TOBACCO. 200,000 lbs. of Pacific

has been placed on call with the

order to provide two months' work for the

Alaska mill.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Alb. Mon. 7/25—Preston, Steel Car Co. 4/2 102

Am. Ag Chem. 1/2 102 102

Am. Best Sugar 1/2 102 102

Am. Can. Refining 1/2 102 102

Am. T. & T. col. 4/2 102 102

Am. T. & T. deb. 4/2 102 102

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Candy and Ice Cream Shops
Try our "Blue Seal" and chewy
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MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
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Discount to readers of The Christian
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"Say it with Flowers"
Brattle Square Florist
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Flowers for All Occasions
Also Full Line of Fruit and Candy

The Splendid
HARVARD SQUARE
RIGHT GOODS RIGHT PRICES
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Reliable Repairing, Reasonable Prices
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Full Line of BEAUTY Products
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Christmas Orders Filled Promptly
For information call Fenton 2610-2612

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge (Continued)

"TIME FOR SALE"
Time is the measure of human life.
Time is more than money. Time is
the only real gift you can give to others.
Our family tells you many important
times for health and beauty.
That is what our 1924 offers you.
We have plans designed to fit your budget.
Let us prove it. Write or telephone.

COMMONWEALTH LAUNDRY CO.
248 Franklin St., University 2800
WHY NOT DO IT NOW?

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
New bathrooms installed, old ones modernized.
Plumbing and heating.
25 Brattle Street Tel. Univ. 6789

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DEDHAM
CUSTOM LAUNDRY
and Wet Wash

Ded. 0108 125 East St., Dedham.
Our trucks cover a radius of ten miles
in each direction. Wet wash territory
limited. We invite inspection and are
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The Home of Hardware
Quality and Service

514 and 516 Main St. Phone 1678

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Custom Tailor

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A large variety in stock

MISS MAY USCHMANN
Fine Millinery

Parlors 408-404 City National Bank Bldg.
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Garage and Tire Station

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Successor to Harvey. Ladies' Hair-
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Expert personal service.

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Brokers—Fryers—Roasters

Raised and dressed at our farm.
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Specialist in Permanent Waving

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Estimates, Cheaply Furnished

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Jersey milk and cream from our
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Complete Home Furnishers

Reproductions in Colonial Furniture

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If my work pleases you, tell others.
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Pies Like Home Made

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Fairborn Bldg. Phone 4590

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1925

EDITORIALS

The political situation in British India has been on the mend through the month that has passed since Lord Reading, fresh from conference with the London Ministry, renewed his appeal for co-operation. Mr. Patel, the new President of the Assembly, responded handsomely, which means more (and

was the more unexpected) when one realizes that this gentleman is a most prominent Swarajist. His influence, indeed, is second only to that exerted by Pandit Nehru, and this political chieftain has himself furthered the movement toward a bettering of the hitherto bad situation by so far breaking with the policy of non-cooperation as to accept an invitation to join the Government Committee recently appointed to study the question of an "Indian Sandhurst."

More than this, it was Nehru who lately introduced into the Legislature a motion favoring a compromise in the overly keen debate that has developed around the Muddinian report. His resolution, to be sure, made demands not yet possible for the Government to meet, but, none the less, it registered genuine advance in that it accepted the inevitable conclusion that India is not to have a constitution on the lines of simple self-determination, but one to which the Imperial Parliament must give assent. That this motion was lost in the Assembly's vote means far less than that such a lead should have come from such a quarter and have been discussed, as it was, in so rational a tone.

The Viceroy's speech, delivered at the convening of the Assembly, Aug. 20, contained no new proposals. It is to be said that none had been anticipated, for the address on Indian affairs, laid before the House of Peers in London by Lord Birkenhead, had made it entirely clear that no innovations were planned: Britain's policy now is only to carry on till '29, when the ten-year experiment in the present reforms comes to a close. It may then be more evident what next ought to be done.

Lord Reading's speech was corollary to this or, rather, a commentary on it. He regretted the indifferent reception which India had accorded the Birkenhead pronouncement, explaining with careful emphasis that the Secretary of State's purpose had been to encourage those seeking responsible self-government within the Empire. "If progress to that end is to be made, it is essential to get rid of bitterness and suspicion. . . . The moment has not arrived for an inquiry, under the Government of India, into reforms in the diarchical system. . . . Co-operation is the necessary condition of any extension of the reforms; such honest and fruitful co-operation between the races as is the sole condition of progress toward unity and peace." These were the keynotes sounded by the Viceroy, as they had been those in the delivery of Lord Birkenhead—these, plus a warning to Swarajists that "the door of acceleration of the advance of India to self-government will neither be opened to menace nor stormed by violence."

The events of the past few years have dampened the hopes of many, not in England only but the world around, who wished India well in her political aims and efforts. It is possible, however, to rekindle those hopes. Let the party leaders there offer friendliness, not menace; let the native nationalists make a sane and patient endeavor to help solve their problems, working practically with the authorities as at present constituted, instead of voicing ideas, both inflammatory and nebulous, consistent in fault-finding, but proposing no reasonable alternatives to the methods they attack—let such a change come over the surface of the dreams of the great subcontinent and real progress will follow as the day the night.

It is the happy fact that this spirit seems to be moving among the dry bones of past disorder. There appears a something which at least promises a willingness to put an end to the sad deadlock in political reforms which has endured too long. Moreover, the general state of the vast protectorate shows improvement. Financial conditions are better; the industrial situation distinctly so. Perhaps not yet may one safely declare that the political barometer is "set fair," but it has risen appreciably, and still is rising. The outlook is encouraging.

Farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta seem to be well satisfied with the co-operative marketing plan called the wheat pool. They have sound reason to believe that producers are higher because of co-operation. It is admitted that there has been a general rise

in the price of wheat due to world market conditions. But the comparison between the trend of prices in former years, without orderly marketing, and the sustained rate for last year's crop, co-operatively handled, has impressed many observers.

In the years before they organized to sell through the wheat pool, the majority of western farmers were interested in price levels only during the first hundred days or so, after the harvest. The great bulk of the crop had passed out of the producers' hands before the end of the year. Any increase in the price of wheat after that would, for the most part, go to handlers through the grain exchange.

Just when the farmers required ready cash most, to meet obligations in the autumn, the price level would tend to fall—quite naturally, when individual growers were all scrambling to sell at the same time. In 1923, before the Saskatchewan wheat pool was organized, monthly average prices fell from \$1.06 per bushel in September to slightly over 92 cents in December—which was less than cost for many producers. Last year, when 60,000 or more Saskatchewan farmers co-operated for direct marketing, the price at the beginning of September stood at \$1.85; it advanced steadily, and finished up in December at \$1.84. For the first time in the history of western Canada, out-

side of the war years, the ordinary farmers in common shared in the higher wheat prices.

Wheat pool organizers recognize that there are legitimate services to be performed in the marketing of wheat after it has been disposed of by the producers. They admit a certain efficiency in grain-handling facilities through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. But they deny that it is the right of anyone to profit from the delivery, excepting those who render indispensable service on the long route between field and mill. They know that according to official returns in the United States some operators in the grain exchange business paid income taxes ranging from \$425,000 to \$540,000. Through the plan of direct marketing, the producers hope to eliminate much of the speculation in foodstuffs. The Premier of Manitoba, John Bracken, said recently, "That our co-operative organizations will be successful, those who know our farmers most intimately have little doubt."

Secretary Hoover's plea before the President's Air Board for federal aid to civil aviation was timely, and happily expressed. The parallel he drew between the present state of commercial aviation, and that of maritime navigation, were all federal assistance withdrawn from the latter, was convincing

up. The latest news regarding the wonderful potentialities of Western Australia—a region for long considered little more than a barren waste—as one of the world's great wheat producers furnishes an illustration of this fact. We read for instance that the already enormous wheat belt which has been developed there in recent years is being rapidly extended and that, to facilitate production, the Government is actually considering a policy of building more railways to tap the proved agricultural centers. But it really matters very little whether it be wheat or oil or what not that is under consideration. It is being discovered that, when a need becomes definite enough in the world's consciousness, the supply to meet it is forthcoming. And this is not merely a pleasing platitude. Sometimes what saves the day is the discovery of a product which serves the purpose better than the one no longer available, sometimes it is the invention of a process for obtaining greater efficiency than heretofore out of the same material, sometimes it is the complete rehabilitation of an industry or system of production. Always, however, what unfolds is found to be that which relieves the pressure of the moment, meets the need that is most insistent and makes for progress and advancement all along the line.

The slow advance of centuries from slight pinnacles, galleys propelled by man power, and the sailing ship, to the 50,000-ton ocean greyhound; the cautious feeling out of routes and coasts; the improvement of harbors made busy once by fleets of sailing craft for which eight feet of water was safety until forty feet became needful for the latest ocean giant—this historic and leisurely growth of seagoing traffic is not going to be paralleled in the air.

If we do not start with the last volume of the history we at least must skip the opening pages. Lighting, landing fields, charts, meteorological service must all be prepared as though a great trade awaited the service, else disaster will fall upon the comparatively few craft which will at first enter the trade.

By whom, or by what agency, are these preliminary arrangements for what will in time be a great activity to be made? At Washington the heads of departments—war, navy and post office—insist that each department should control its own air service. Within bounds that is reasonable. Fighting planes have no value for civil use, even as models. More may be said for the commercial planes from which the fighting plane may be developed.

But with all deference to the doubtless expert opinion of the heads of the military and naval establishments of the United States, it seems at least worth considering whether a distinctly civilian department of aerial navigation should not be created. At the very least a bureau under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce seems essential if the value of aircraft as an aid to industry is to be properly utilized.

It is one of the tragedies of business that the World War should have come so sharply on the heels of the Wright brothers' discovery of methods of flying that what should have been a boon to peaceful industry was at once made a new and terrible engine of war. Never, perhaps, can aircraft be wrested from the grasp of the militarists, but at least steps can be taken to make their development as useful servants of men proceed in pace with their utilization as engines of destruction. A department of aerial navigation in the United States would go far toward attaining this end.

The survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board, showing that a downward tendency for dwelling rentals prevails in practically all the large American cities, confirms the forecast expressed on this page some time ago, to the effect that the operation of economic forces would

inevitably lead to lower rentals. The principal factors in bringing about this desirable change have been the great abundance of capital seeking investment; the large profits made in many instances by those engaged in building enterprises, and the improvement of urban transit facilities, by which the excess population of congested districts have been able to make their homes in outlying areas, where the low price of land has made it possible to erect dwellings at a relatively lower cost.

With the constantly increasing volume of capital seeking investment, it was assured that large amounts would be available for dwelling construction, and the natural desire to secure some of the gains that were being made by builders has operated to furnish an abundant supply of funds whenever they were needed. For a time it seemed probable that the high costs of building materials, and the high wages demanded in all the building trades, would serve as a check to the development of the industry, but these disadvantages have been gradually overcome, and conditions have become stabilized to an extent that enables the intending builder to estimate almost exactly the cost of his project. When builders of apartment houses were able to advertise, as was the case in some cities, that their enterprises were paying 30 per cent on their cost, it was inevitable that competition

would be developed to an extent that would force a readjustment of rents to a more conservative basis.

The problem of the excessively high cost of city lots has to a considerable extent been solved by the utilization of suburban areas and of city lands hitherto regarded as undesirable for residential purposes. Thus some New York City districts, that at one time were regarded as wholly given over to trade or factory buildings, have been made the location of numerous apartments that have proved highly profitable. In most American cities there are many thousands of old, tumble-down, dilapidated buildings, occupying valuable sites, which are held in hopes of realizing some of the "unearned increment." The generally increasing rates have gradually forced the owners of these lots to improve, sell, or lease them, thus adding to the supply of land for building, and increasing the number of dwellings seeking for tenants.

Dark pictures have been painted in the past with regard to what many have claimed were the inevitable shortages of various kinds facing the world of the future.

But these fears are constantly being proved groundless, as new methods of production and new areas for cultivation, etc., are opened

up. The latest news regarding the wonderful potentialities of Western Australia—a region for long considered little more than a barren waste—as one of the world's great wheat producers furnishes an illustration of this fact. We read for instance that the already enormous wheat belt which has been developed there in recent years is being rapidly extended and that, to facilitate production, the Government is actually considering a policy of building more railways to tap the proved agricultural centers.

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The specific case of the Australian wheat production is, of course, but a simple example, for as the years go by and methods of taming unproductive areas are discovered and more and more commonly utilized, it is being found that many lands which in the past have been believed useless for all practical purposes are being made literally to "blossom" in productivity. Thus, too, countless influences which before were thought uncontrollable are being turned into man's willing servants, and possibilities of abundance beyond measure are opening to human thought.

All through the ages the world has been in bondage to fears of countless sorts. In prehistoric times the cruder material elements and the cruder superstitions constituted the causes of this attitude toward almost all things equally, seen and unseen. Then as the centuries passed and the refining processes of civilization began to make themselves felt these fears became of a more refined nature. But always they exercised a preponderating influence over the thoughts of men. And even today, despite the countless liberating forces which are bringing out so generally the recognition of the impotency of those very things which used to arouse such terror, still more subtle sources of apprehension are besetting man's consciousness. But the day is at hand when they will all be silenced in the realization of man's dominion in the true sense of that term. Then the millennium will no longer be something to look forward to as a remote possibility. It will be a present realization.

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The Hall of Fame

London, Sept. 25—And then, to see behind Dr. Johnson's chair the glass of busts, smiling sheepish at the unesco audience. Not a Hall of Fame, though outside Manhattan, is so removed from the heart of the city. I owe my information to the staff of the Hall of Fame on University Heights, New York City, and there alights your post, that we take our hats off to you.

It one has the modern distrust of monuments and architecture, or modern doubt about sermons in stone, he had better depart straightway for a tropical jungle. For America's most noteworthy contribution to the art of the day is her architecture. She is pulling down and building up tirelessly. She has built as memorable stuff as any other country, but she has made a glorious resort courteous by erecting more than her share of beautiful buildings.

The newness of life, the unreached clearness of the air, the scope of territory, that new region of stone to aspire to, the sky, and a past already rich, have inspired.

America's greatest scorners of tradition, are seeking it, creating it every day. Although they indignantly deny it, they are probably devoting more definite time to the past than any other nation in the world except the Oriental ancestor worshippers.

♦ ♦ ♦

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The names already honored are the obvious ones—Lincoln, Washington, Emerson, Poe, Adams, and Agassiz are among them. But in this year's list of candidates there are such outstanding men as Edwin Booth, Walt Whitman, Theodore, Noah Webster, William Penn, George Washington, Jackson, and Paul Revere, awaiting recognition.

The ceremony of placing the tablets and unlighting the busts is not bowed down by reverence. The act is vital. The man lives still, for he may.

It must therefore be noted, as appears that at the unveiling of the bust of John Jay, last year, William H. Taft spoke from Washington, radio, and his speech, thanks to the microphones, was clearly heard by 3000 persons, and Dr. C. W. Eliot paid his tribute to Ass. Gray, the botanist, by phonetic from Cambridge.

The almost vacuous fashion of paying homage makes an Englishman's blood run cold. To the American this mode is homage, inspiration and incentive. Still, Washington's bust was unveiled by Lord French—so we are not so far apart as we sometimes appear to be.

Dr. Johnson tells me it is proposed to erect a cenotaph between the library and the colonnade "to those Americans, known and unknown, who have given their lives to freedom and justice in the wars of the Republic." A perpetual flame will rise from an urn on top of the cenotaph.

"All we desire now," said Dr. Johnson, "is for some patriotic and public-spirited American to subscribe \$15,000 to \$18,000, and the work will start immediately." I smiled at this. In matters of public generosity the world well knows the spirit of the American. Monuments do not have long to wait, and America, accumulating her past, converts it into stone space.

The Hall of Fame is white on the brow of a hill on the outskirts of New York. As I walked through the colonnade this morning the taut, clear air of America was driving among the columns. I could see, below, the river, the factories, works and uncompleted buildings—a grand drama in morning haze.

I could read the words of America's famous men on the tablets of the colonnade. Phillips Brooks with his, "If you limit the search for truth and forbid man any liberty in any way, to seek knowledge, you paralyze the vital force of truth itself." The words of James Buchanan Eads, "I cannot die; I have not finished my work."

The Englishman cannot feel very foreign here. Is he not in some measure a compatriot of those who were too too lofty to invent steamboats and machines; and not so mundane that they could not pronounce loftily on man's "inalienable rights?"

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Sept. 25

London's fashionable gown shops are having a difficult time with the fall openings this year. Several openings announced for Wednesday had to be postponed, owing to the difficulty of making customs inspectors understand the vital importance of the last word from Paris fashion arbiters in announcing what is to be worn during the coming social season. The trouble arises over the fact that England now has a silk tax and all the garments coming from Paris must be appraised before being released. Some shops sent messengers to Paris to bring in gown models as passengers' luggage, but the customs officials sent the gowns to the customhouse in the regular way, saying that they would be released in three months' time. Pratique appears to be a higher official, citing the imperative necessity of a quick release of the gowns, owing to the danger of the fashion changing overnight, secured their release and the management paraded before London's social queen.

The annual report of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for 1924, shows another year of strong public support and of great activity by the society. The income during the year was \$212,500, of which legacies to the amount of \$41,377 formed part. Of the thousands of convictions initiated by the society during the year, 551 convictions were secured, while 20,965 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were cautioned and admonished, and 17,396 complaints were investigated. The report says that there is still too much of a tendency on the part of magistrates to condemn guilty persons and then say, "You are lucky not to be sent to prison for this," but adds that the action of the press in printing letters from readers expressing indignation at such mild treatment of cruelty is having an excellent effect in tightening matters up. The society is now conducting a campaign against the practice of keeping dogs chained up for long periods and of confining birds in cages too small for the proper exercise of their wings.

Londoners who are interested in motoring have been looking forward for some time to this year's show at Olympia. It has promised to be a record-breaker, and as there will be no Paris show this year the visitors to London are expected to give the exhibition at Olympia much more of an international character than usual. There will be 112 motor exhibitors, 60 carriage builders, 22 tire makers, and 207 manufacturers of auto accessories. There will be two Austrian makes of cars on display, but German makes are still barred. Regarding design, the advance report indicates a pronounced tendency to concentrate on six-cylinder types, while four-wheel brakes are now regarded as standard equipment in the same way as are electric lights and self-starters. There has been the usual crop of rumors regarding new models and reduced prices, but the general belief is that with the McKenna duties, which impose a tariff of 25 1/2 per cent on cars imported into England, prices of British makers have attained a greater degree of stability than for some years, particularly as the manufacturers say they are now selling on a flat-bottom basis. True, the reports have been paid out that two new cars are preparing, one of which is a six-cylinder model \$2,100. True, the opening of this show until Christmas, Olympia will be the scene of a steady procession of exhibitions, all of them concerned with various developments of the internal combustion engine. The last show of the year, which is the Engineering Show, will concern motorboats and marine craft. The only mode of gasoline locomotion not represented this year will be aviation.

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If this is not sufficient, I suggest that they can (as some to their honor do) profitably turn their attention to breaking down caste prejudices; to trying to compose the religious dissensions between Moslems and Hindus; to raising the social status of the women; to countless other reforms which cannot be brought about by mere legislation.

Contrary to the view expressed in the editorial, they also have, I submit, a not inconsiderable opportunity for expression along lines